

cinat, to Nashville, Tenn., for convenience of witnesses, many of whom are in Gen. Rosecrans's army.

**GEN. McDOWELL'S CONDUCT.**  
The Court of Inquiry asked for by Gen. McDowell some time since, to investigate his conduct as an army officer thus far during the war, convened and was regularly organized yesterday. The Court is composed of Gen. Cadwallader as President, and Gens. Martindale and Van Allen, with Col. Louis H. Pelouse as Recorder. The President asked the Recorder what charges he had against Gen. McDowell to present to the Court. The Recorder replying that he had none, was requested to make application to the Adjutant-General, office for the charges against Gen. McDowell. The Court then adjourned till Monday.

**THE CONVALESCENT CAMP AT SHUTTER'S HILL.**  
Quartermaster-General Meigs has recommended the removal of the convalescent camp from Shutter's Hill, Alexandria, to Bladenburg. The question is still under consideration. Wherever the camp is located for the winter, comfortable barracks will be erected for 3,000 men. There are now 6,000 men in the convalescent camp proper, and 7,000 more in the adjoining straggles and recruit camps. The condition of these camps, which was at one time very sorry, has greatly improved of late, through the efforts of the Sanitary Commission and of Col. Belmont, the officer in charge.

**ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PAROLED PRISONERS.**  
Col. Hoffman, Commissary-General of paroled prisoners, has been actively engaged during the past week in making extensive arrangements for the care and comfort of the paroled prisoners during the coming winter.

**HORSES AND MULES SENT TO BURNSIDE.**  
The horse and mule corrals of this city have been nearly emptied during the past two days in consequence of the large drafts upon them to supply Burnside's army. Several hundred more beasts of burden are expected to arrive to-morrow, and will be immediately forwarded.

**GEN. MEREDITH IN THE FIELD.**  
Gen. Meredith of Indiana has reported to Gen. Burnside. H. E. Holloway, son of the Commissioner of Patents, is the Commissary of Subsistence of his staff.

**GOOD FOR THE ROADS.**  
Strong wind has been blowing all day and rapidly drying the mud.

**RESIGNED.**  
Lieut.-Col. Chaney McKee, Assistant Adjutant-General, has resigned his position as Chief of Staff to Gen. Heintzelman.

**AWAITING ORDERS.**  
Col. Kuglers, formerly Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, and later on Gen. McClellan's staff, is here awaiting orders.

**REMOVAL OF SICK SOLDIERS.**  
Six hundred and fifty sick soldiers will be removed to-morrow to Baltimore.

**MEDICAL EXAMINERS APPOINTED.**  
The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Medical Examiners:  
Dr. Wilson Jewell, No. 429 North Sixth street; Dr. W. H. Gilliam, No. 127 North Eighth street; Dr. J. M. Connelley, No. 633 Spruce street, Philadelphia; Dr. J. K. Lee, West Philadelphia; Dr. John S. Crawford, Williamsport, Pa.; Dr. B. W. Humphrey, Mount Vernon, O.; Dr. Wm. Blackstone, Athens, O.; Dr. Leich McChesney, Xenia, O.; Dr. Henry Jones, Jacksonville, Ill.; Dr. Benjamin S. Cory, Waukegan, Ill.; Dr. Oranuel Martin, Worcester, Mass.

**TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1862.

**CAPTIVE OF PRIZES.**  
The Navy Department has been informed of the capture by the schooner Hale, in Nassau River, of the schooner Waden, laden with turpentine and cotton. The daylight boarded the Racer, of Nassau, N. P., of Wilmington. The crew of the latter made their escape, and afterward ineffectually fired upon the boat's crew of the Daylight. The Racer had to be abandoned in consequence, but her cargo, principally of oil, was saved.

**THE BURNING OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.**  
It is ascertained from other dispatches that the expedition which fired the Alleghanian was led by Lieut. Wood, formerly of the United States Navy. Several of the incendiaries have been captured, one of whom confessed he was the Rebel pilot in the expedition.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1862.**

**DEATH OF BRIG-GEN. PATTERSON.**  
Brig-Gen. Patterson was found dead in his tent, at Fairfax Court-House, on Saturday morning. His body was sent to Philadelphia, where he resided. He is a son of Maj.-Gen. Patterson, who commanded at Harper's Ferry at the time of the first battle of Bull Run. It is said he committed suicide.

**FOREIGN INTERVENTION REPORTS.**  
The sensation batch of rumors of mediation and intervention, brought by the Persia, is spurious.

**RETIREMENT IN THE TAX COLLECTING.**  
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to each of the Assessors, that when the annual assessment for September and the returns thereof of their assistants are completed, they will consider whether the services of a portion of their assistants cannot be dispensed with, at least until Jan. 1, 1863, retaining those best qualified for the duty consequent upon business relating to manufactures.

**ANY ASSESSOR FIND SUCH A REDUCTION OF HIS ASSISTANTS IMPRACTICABLE, HE IS REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE THE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BUREAU.**

**NAVAL ORDERS.**  
Lieut.-Commander De Haven has been ordered to the command of the Porpoise.

**PAYMASTER WASHINGTON LEAVING HAS BEEN ORDERED TO THE S. LAWRENCE.**

**PUBLICATION OF THE NAMES OF DISMISSED OFFICERS.**  
The War Department has commenced the publication of the names of dismissed officers for, among other causes, being absent without leave, intoxicated, disrespectful language toward the President and commanding officers, cowardice, &c. The first printed list comprises 81 captains and lieutenants.

**REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.**  
There has been received in this city a package of Rebel correspondence, consisting, for the most part, of several letters of different dates, addressed to his friends in Florence, by Thomas Page, formerly of the United States Navy, and during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856 commander of the American expedition for the exploration of the La Plata and its tributaries. They contain no information of importance, and only exhibit the depth to which treason drags down the weak-minded and unprincipled traitor.

**FROM SAN FRANCISCO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 22, 1862.  
The steamer Constitution took for New-York, via Panama, to-day, 350 bundles of whalebone and 113 barrels of wool.

**There has been received in this city a package of Rebel correspondence, consisting, for the most part, of several letters of different dates, addressed to his friends in Florence, by Thomas Page, formerly of the United States Navy, and during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856 commander of the American expedition for the exploration of the La Plata and its tributaries. They contain no information of importance, and only exhibit the depth to which treason drags down the weak-minded and unprincipled traitor.**

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# New-York Election.

## OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET.

1862. 1862. 1862. 1862.

Governor. Lt. Gov. Canal Comm.

Wads. S. H. T. Jones. Luden. Sain.

Union. Dem. Union. Dem. Union. Dem.

Albany..... 5,706 2,403 5,706 2,403 5,706 2,403

Brooklyn..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Canajoharie..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Cattaraugus..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Chemung..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Chenango..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Columbia..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Cortland..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Delaware..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

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Herkimer..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

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Ontario..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Orangetown..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

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Rensselaer..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Saratoga..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Schoharie..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

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Seneca..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

St. Lawrence..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

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Ulster..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Warren..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Washington..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Westchester..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Yates..... 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703 4,245 2,703

Total..... 230,426 97,063 230,426 97,063 230,426 97,063

**1862.**  
**1862.**  
**1862.**  
**1862.**

Union.	Dem.	Union.	Dem.
Albany.....	5,706	2,403	5,706
Brooklyn.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Canajoharie.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Cattaraugus.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Chemung.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Chenango.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Columbia.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Cortland.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
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Tioga.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Ulster.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Warren.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Washington.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Westchester.....	4,245	2,703	4,245
Yates.....	4,245	2,703	4,245

**MAJORITY.**  
Union..... 10,111  
Dem..... 5,106

**MAJORITY FOR WRIGHT..... 15,115**  
**MAJORITY FOR CATTARAUGUS..... 15,115**

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**To the Representatives, Press, and People of the Northern States.**  
From The Missouri Democrat, Nov. 20.

Missouri, in her recent election of Senators and Representatives, has declared in favor of Free Soil. Her people have become convinced that Slavery is an evil—a weight upon her skirts, seriously impeding her progress in the race she is making with her sisters of the Union, and with which she can well dispense. Hence their decision.

To you it may appear an easy task for a sovereign State to free herself from a purely local institution, like Slavery. This you may suppose Missouri can do, as other States have done, by a legislative act of emancipation, providing either for its immediate or gradual abolition. If so, you are not advised of the obstacles to such action contained in the organic law of this State. The Constitution of Missouri contains the following provision:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of Slaves, without the consent of the owners, or without paying them, before such emancipation, a full equivalent for such slaves as emancipated."

It will thus be seen that the power of our Legislature to abolish Slavery, is limited to the alternative of first procuring the consent of the owners of all the slaves, or second, of paying them a full equivalent for their slaves, before Emancipation. To procure the assent of all the owners or slaves in the State, to their liberation upon any terms, much less without compensation, may be set down as an act of liberation, which will become effective, only upon the means being procured and applied to payment for the slaves set free.

Owing to the utter prostration of business in Missouri, occasioned by the Rebellion, and the heavy losses of property her citizens have sustained from the same cause, it is out of the question for her, either at the present time, or in any comparatively short period in the future, to make compensation for all her slaves, out of her own resources. Left to herself, therefore, with the public debt already hanging over her, she is powerless to relieve herself from the burden which is weighing her down. Our people have, nevertheless, not despaired of accomplishing Emancipation, and have by their votes decided in favor of employing all the instrumentalities within their reach, to that end. Their chief reliance has been placed upon the promise of assistance from the General Government, contained in the special message of the President to the last Congress, and the favorable action of that body upon its recommendation.

The question now is, whether the people of the Free States will, through their representatives in Congress, the President concurring, render such national aid as will enable us constitutionally to rid our State of the incubus of slavery, now and for all time. The opponents of emancipation among us deny that you will. As a charity we have no right to ask such assistance, nor on that ground alone would we. Have we no claim upon your liberality? Missouri has been the first State to respond to the generous offer of the President and of Congress. She has accepted the proposition they have made, and is not, therefore, without show of claim on the ground of contract. Upon the score of mutuality of interest, however, is not her case an exceedingly strong one?

Missouri, although at no time probably having a population the majority of which has not been loyal, has been cursed with a most persistently rebellious element, to subdue which has cost the nation immense amounts of treasure, and to keep it in subjection is likely to involve heavy continued expenditure, so long as the original cause of the rebellion exists in the State. That cause is Slavery. On the score of economy, would it not be wise policy for the Government to remove this source of expenditure, by the purchase and liberation of the slaves of Missouri, rather than to continue armies upon her soil, as she has been doing? To assuage in the solution of this problem, we will state that, as a matter of fact, from the best evidence we can gather, the number of slaves yet remaining in Missouri does not exceed 50,000. Of this number, one-half can safely be said to belong to disloyal owners, and to be entitled to their freedom under the act of confiscation. The slaves now remaining in the State are the least valuable of their kind, as a general thing, such only as were not considered sufficiently valuable to take South, or who have not possessed sufficient energy to escape North. The amount requisite, therefore, to make purchase of the entire lot, at a fair valuation, cannot be so considerable.

The entire nation being interested in the restoration of a permanent peace in Missouri, is interested, as well as her own people, in the question of emancipation upon her soil. Nor does mutuality of interest stop here. The locality of Missouri is such that, as a Slave State, she stands directly in the path of Northern emigration, and the expansion of Northern free institutions. How serious an obstacle a Slave State located as she is, has become, was fairly demonstrated in the memorable contest between Freedom and Slavery, when the soil of Kansas was the debatable ground. Every day renders her position as a Slave State a more formidable obstruction to the free North, as its free population spreads Westward; for ever her soil must run the principal channel of communication between the East and the West. How essential, then, to the North that the institutions of Missouri should assimilate to her own.

But there are, by no means, the only inducements Missouri offers the North for cooperation in her struggle for freedom. As a Free State, Missouri will furnish in return to the North for the aid she may now render, millions of acres of the richest soil upon which the sun looks down, for homes for her children, from which they are now excluded by the barrier of Slavery. These alone are worth many times the entire amount of treasure necessary to succeed in the present issue in this State.

Missouri, therefore, asks of the loyal States of the nation, in the present crisis of her affairs, nothing which she will not largely repay. With you of the North will rest the decision of the question. In view of the facts presented, and all other considerations involved, we appeal to you for the full and fair consideration. To Northern Representatives in Congress it is immediately presented. Of the Northern press we ask for it such a discussion as its importance demands. To the people of the North, in whose hands, after all, the power is lodged, we can only recommend the views we have urged, as being honest, and, in our judgment, worthy of adoption. The Legislature of Missouri will meet in a few weeks; and upon the response which this and similar appeals will elicit from the representatives, press, and people of the Free States, will depend the decision of a question largely involving the interest of the whole nation.

**Movements of Ocean Steamers.**  
MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1862.

The Anglo-Saxon passed Fair Point at 11:40 last night with 23 cabin and 87 steerage passengers. She was detained by fog 24 hours. She reached Quebec at 3:30 this afternoon. The Nova Scotia passed Fair Point, outward bound, at 3:30 a.m.

**Fire in Poughkeepsie.**  
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 23, 1862.

The Eagle printing establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Platt & Schum's loss on the Eagle office is about \$12,000; insured for \$3,000; Van Vleet, owner of the building and store underneath, \$15,000; partially insured; Mrs. A. L. Underwood, millinery store; loss \$9,000; insured for \$2,000.

**Business Notices.**  
**KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.**

OLMSTED'S WATER-PROOF LEATHER. This compound was discovered by Professor OLMSTED of Yale College, and is the best preparation now known for making Boots, Shoes, Harness and Leather in every form impervious to water. Manufactured by COWLES & LARKE, New-Haven, Conn. For sale by HOWARD, SANGER & Co., 115 Chambers-st.

**HEAVY KNIT, ALL-WOOL.**  
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,  
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY  
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.**  
BRIGHT PATENT.  
International Exhibition, London, 1862.  
Office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

READER, YOU CAN HAVE AN EDITING, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than the Steel Pen. If you want it, call on A. MONTAG, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

**TRUSSES.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure**  
Tars, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No charge for advice with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attendant ladies.

**COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.**  
Sent free to any one afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 138 New York Post-Office.

**GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Noiseless**  
SEWING-MACHINES, acknowledged to be superior to all others, No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

**THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK**  
PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

**EVERY WOMAN, MARRIED OR SINGLE,** should have a Copy of Dr. Linn's New Medical Book, entitled "TREATISE ON DYSMENSTRUA," a work of thrilling interest, high moral tone, far superior to anything of the kind for popular use ever issued from the press. Price \$1. Sent by Mail, No. 41 Walker-st., N. York, No. 475 Broadway and Bookstore generally; also by the Author, L. H. Linn, M. D., No. 151 East 10th-st.

**SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.**  
SEALED TONIC AND MANURE PILLS,  
For sale wholesale and retail, at the Depot,  
No. 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES.**  
Caricatures, \$1 per dozen; Dupliques, \$1.50. All New Artists receive. R. A. LEWIS, No. 182 Canal-st., N. Y.

**JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway,** where the genuine Hosiery-making Machine for ladies and children are made; also fine alterations in Suits in great variety. Call and see JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

**MARRIED.**  
NORTH-ADAMS, to Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. J. F. Hunt, Henry L. North to Miss Julia, youngest daughter of Wm. Adams, both of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards. North and Adams (N. J.) papers please copy.